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The Lantern, Chester S.C.- July 15, 1898

J T. Bigham

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DYNAMITE IN WAR.

Recent Experiments—Opinion as to Future Use.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There are many points regarding modern fighting ships on which naval men are at odds. The idea in naval construction that looks forceful today may be weakened by an event that takes place tomorrow. There are mighty engines of destruction in use in modern navies, whose effectiveness is practically untested.

Theorizing on the effect of the dynamite guns of our Vesuvius, the naval men are brought face to face with the questions of a battleship that may be blown to pieces by a single explosive from this new development of the sea? For it is a fact that one shot from the Vesuvius landing squarely on the deck of the most strongly protected vessel afloat would sink her as surely as though her thick steel sides were mere match-board.

Even if the dynamite shells, from the Vesuvius failed to land nearer than 30 feet of an armored vessel, the force of the explosion would place the vessel out of action, displacing her machinery and rendering her gun gear apart.

The Vesuvius has had an opportunity of testing her dynamite guns on stationary forts during the recent bombardments by Admiral Sampson's ships, and the result has been sufficiently appalling to show that the dynamite gun is a factor in naval warfare that seems likely to revolutionize warship construction in a way that has not been done since the wooden vessels became obsolete.

And again the theorists, delving deeper into the question, ask: "Why should not dynamite guns be extensively used on land as well as sea?" Such a charge as one of the three guns of the Vesuvius throws would annihilate a regiment of men. These being theories needing only opportunity to be capable of practical demonstration, the students of modern means of killing men are turning confidently to the high explosive as the war projectile of the future.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Important experiments have been made by the board of ordnance to test the possibility of using high explosives in battle. In a recent report it is stated: "Experiments are now in progress under the auspices of this board with a view to discharging high explosives from powder guns. The batteries of these guns that have been erected at Fort Hancock and Fort Scott, San Francisco, have shown that these guns are capable of throwing 100 pounds of nitro-gelatin a distance of 4,800 yards, 200 pounds, 3,500 yards, and 500 pounds, 12,000 yards with great accuracy."

The board, however, has not abandoned the expectation of some time being able to discharge aerial torpedoes of great capacity from powder guns, and experiments with that end in view will be continued.

In a government report of experiments with shells loaded with gun cotton it is stated: "Believing that the action of these substances, fired from 12-inch steel mortars, with a 1,000 pound torpedo shell, holding large charges, would be even more conclusive than results obtained from the 8-inch shell, it was proposed to fire three rounds each from this mortar. The charge of wet gun cotton was 117 pounds, and the propelling charge forty-nine pounds of smokeless powder, the resulting pressure being 13,000 pounds per square inch, and estimated velocity 12,000 feet per second. The awful effect of these projectiles can be imagined."

Another problem with which the navy is now struggling is that of the wicked explosive, the torpedo, which has been such a miserable disappointment to those who expected so much from it. Writing on

this important subject, a well known naval officer says: "At present we are in face of that tremendous problem as to whether the torpedo is to rise to the position of governing type, as the ram did; and whether supposing opinion places it in that position once held by the ram, that will be its true and lasting position, or whether it will rise to power only to fall again, as the ram did. It was at an early date proposed to build rams pure and simple to contend with, and so to supersede the iron-clad battleship. They were to have been small, swift, and but lightly armored—just sufficiently armored, in fact, to insure that a numerous and yet not effective fire could be employed against them by the battle ship. Such a ship was never built, and it is impossible to say what might have been the result had one been built and tried."

THE SATANIC TORPEDO.

But at a very early period the torpedo, which had till then been an adjunct to the battleship's gun and ram power, was given a vessel to itself, and from that moment the torpedo became an independent threat to the battleship, which the ram had never been. That threat has been greatly developed in recent years, and the place it will take ultimately may be determined by opinion, even though that opinion is wrong.

"The point is that this is only one of the many questions vital to the future of naval war, yet we do not know anything about it in reality. The immense progress that has been made in increasing the propulsive power of the pound of coal destroyed sail power, and there is no reason to suppose that development has ceased." It has, by greatly adding to the speed of the torpedo boat or vessel, greatly strengthened the threat of that instrument of war, as against the battleship, and not, as it is possible, may destroy the type. In the torpedo itself, the improvement has been immense; it has a straighter, longer, and more certain trajectory than it originally had, and travels at much greater speed. The experiments now going on in applying the gyroscope to the rudder may possibly extend the effective range of the weapon to 1,000 yards. The destructive effect from a blow of the weapon has been continuously increased by enlarging the charge. On the other hand, the improvement on the anti-torpedo boat gun may really be a complete answer to the torpedo boat. The maximum automatic 37-mm. gun has been brought up to a fire of 300 pounds per minute; and with smokeless powder, this terrible stream of fire is sure to be much more accurate and deadly than that of the Nordenfjeldt gun could ever have been.

She Wore two Stockings.

She was from the country, and went into a Broad street store and asked to look at some stockings.

"What number ma'am?" inquired the polite clerk.

"Only one pair this time," she answered, "but if I like them I may buy some more next time I come in."

"What number do you wear?" Young man, ain't you ashamed of yourself to ask such a question? Do you suppose I 'cause I live in the country that I go scooting around with one stocking? The number I wear is two of course. Do you think I'm a heathen, and do I 'boble around like a woman with only one leg?"

Then the clerk managed to make her understand that he wanted to know the size of stocking she required, and she said she guessed about eleven inches would do for her foot, as to the rest it didn't matter much.

Centrose Gives a full Account of the Movements of Cervera's Fleet.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 8.—"If we could have gotten by the Brooklyn, and I believe we could," said Admiral Cervera to Commodore Schley and Capt. "Bob" Evans in the cabin of the Iowa yesterday, "I could have gotten away. My orders to concentrate fire on the Brooklyn were carried out, but your ship had a charmed life, sir," and the sad faced admiral, with tears in his eyes, added: "My career is ended. I shall go back to Spain to be killed or die in disgrace."

Commodore Schley put out his hand and rested it on Cervera's shoulder. He speaks perfect Spanish and the liquid language flowed easily as he said: "Admiral, you are a brave man, and coming out as you did in the face of a superior force is but an exemplification of your bravery. Your country can but do you honor."

The story of Cervera's attempt to escape is an interesting one and is told briefly by the commander of the frigate Adolpho Centrose, a prisoner on board the converted yacht Vixen, taken off the Cristobal Colon. Chief Engineer Stanford E. Moses of the Vixen acted as interpreter for the correspondent of the Associated Press, the conversation being in the international language of the navy, French. Commander Centrose told this interesting story:

"It is not true that the heavy fire of the American ships drove us out. Beside the accident to the Reina Mercedes we had no casualties. The dynamite shells of the Vesuvius did no damage except to terrorize people. A shell did not strike Smyth Cayo at all, but hit near the base (sic). We arrived in Santiago harbor on the 10th of May. We did not know that our whereabouts were a secret. We made no attempt to hide or cover up our plans. We simply took easy stages to get to Cuba. It was frightfully hot in the harbor and we suffered greatly. We made no attempt to get out and did not use our torpedo boats, as all our machinery was defective and we were trying to repair it. The frequent bombardments by the American ships resulted in quite a loss of life but did little other damage; the batteries were not harmed to any extent. It is not true that we dismantled our ship guns. The Reina Mercedes's guns were all on the forts when Commodore Schley arrived. On Saturday, the 28th of May we got word that Schley had left Cienfuegos for Santiago and we started to go out. The news had come too late, as Schley had left a couple of his ships to act as decoys before Cienfuegos and in the meantime had come down here. On Sunday morning, May 29th, we found Schley blockading our way. It was then Cervera's intention to come out and give battle, but General Linares and the citizens objected and we stayed."

"What about the Hobson expedition?" was asked.

"Well, we were very much surprised and at the first alarm believed that a torpedo boat attack was going on. The shore batteries opened up and the ships used their rapid-fire guns. The dynamos were not going, however, and we had no search lights, so that we could not find the object. We did not sink her with our batteries or our mines. She sank herself with her own torpedoes blowing out her bottom. Admiral Cervera, in making a tour of the shore batteries in a steam launch a little later on, found Hobson swimming in the entrance and trying to get out to sea. He had on a life preserver and when picked up asked that they save his companions. This was done, all of the men being in the water and not on a raft, as has been said."

Then Mr. Centrose began the most interesting part of his narrative, that relating to the movements of Cervera, he said:

"Admiral Cervera, after the arrival of the great American fleet, did not believe it wise to go out and try to fight it. He urged that the best policy for the fleet was to hold the harbor against the enemy and be ready by an inflating fire over the light tops to drive back the invading army. At first the people in Santiago believed this wise, but provisions ran short, dispatch after dispatch came from Madrid, and it was found that public sentiment demanded a naval battle. On Saturday last a conference was held on the flagship Maria Teresa and all of the officers of the fleet were present. Admiral Cervera announced his intention of going out and it was decided to try it that night. Just after dark, and after the ships had got up their anchors ready to start, beach lights were seen on the western hill, and it was decided that the American fleet had been warned of our intention and would close in on us. In addition to that it was found that the searchlights flashed in the entrance from the American ships would prevent us steaming by the Merrimac wreck in a very narrow channel. It was afterward too late, learned that the supposed signal lights were insurgents burning block houses."

"The order of coming out and the tactics to be employed were these: The Maria Teresa, carrying Admiral Cervera's flag was to go first and then to follow the Vizcaya, the Oquendo and the Cristobal Colon. The torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were to come out last and run inside of the ships, which were to hug the shore to the west. The west end of the blockading station was chosen because it was thought that the Brooklyn, being light in protection, would be the easiest to sink and as she was fast would be best out of the way."

Then one of the other officers added: "We never thought that the Brooklyn's battery was so terrible or that she would attempt to fight all of us. She was a frightful sight when all her guns were going."

Continuing, the commander said: "On Sunday morning the lookouts reported that the Massachusetts, New Orleans and New York were not in sight. We were the last ship out and we saw at once that the Brooklyn, Texas and Oregon were doing dreadful work with the two leading ships. That is all I know of the battle except that two 8-inch shells from the Brooklyn went through us and a 13-inch shell from the Oregon hit us in the stern. We saw no other ships than those in the last hours, but we had to make such a long detour in going out that we thought best to surrender."

He waited for a moment and then said:

"Brassey's naval manual puts the Oregon down at 15 knots, but she was doing more than that when she chased us."

It Takes Fresh Bait.

A single lady, whose sands of life are beginning to run low, while recounting to a friend one of the sorrows of her early life—the loss of the only lover she was ever blessed with—was told by her friend:

"Never mind, there are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught."

"Yes," replied the disconsolate one, "but it takes fresher bait than I am to catch 'em!"

Senor Du Bosc, Sec. of the Spanish legation at Washington, and Lieut. Carranza, military attaché, who have been accused of running a spy system in the United States, have been requested to leave Montreal by the Dominion government. They leave willingly, as they say, to avoid friction between the government of Canada and their country.

Southern Valor.

Solon H. Bryan in Atlanta Constitution.

When the old Confederates meet in Atlanta next month there will be tears of joy shed over the victories that Southern blood is achieving in the present conflict between this country and Spain. It is a pardonable pride that causes the blood in Southern veins to leap faster along when the wires flash fresh from the field of battle the story of some new and daring exploit executed by a son of the South. We of the South have always known the valor of our people, as well as their loyalty to the American eagle; but we have been living so long beneath the misrepresentation of Northern and Eastern political mountebanks that the world, especially Spain, has come to look upon us as a band of rebels who were waiting only for an opportune time to strike a death blow at the stars and stripes.

When those huge wire cables which linked Cuba to the outside world were to be cut it was a Southern boy who led the schooner up to and beneath the fire of guns of Cienfuegos—and it was Bagley of North Carolina who fell. When Cervera with his fleet had anchored in the harbor of Santiago and Admiral Sampson wanted the cork put into the neck of the bottle, it was a Southern boy who planned the work and executed it beneath the most deadly fire that has yet issued from Spanish guns. And as a result Hobson of Alabama is held in a Spanish dungeon. When it became necessary for us to communicate with the insurgent general-in-chief, Gomez, whose army was on the mainland of Cuba, it was a Southern boy who, with 12 picked men, led the expedition and ran the gauntlet of Spanish gunboats and Spanish soldiers. And when Admiral Sampson desired information concerning the number and position of Cervera's fleet, which was hidden behind the hills in the harbor of Santiago he dispatched the same Southern boy to the perilous task of passing the Spanish ranks and obtaining a position close enough to the harbor to give him the information desired. He covered 70 miles on muleback in accomplishing this feat. That boy was Lieutenant Victor Blue of South Carolina, executive officer of the Suwanee with Sampson's fleet of Cuba. He bears the honor of having planted the first American flag on Cuban soil.

A Touching Farewell.

The St. Louis has landed her consignment of Spanish prisoners at Portsmouth, N. H., she had on board 692 of the men who formed the crew of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Those who witnessed the sight say it was most pathetic. The poor wretched men struggled up the hillside, many of them weak from sickness and fatigue, many of them bearing unhealed wounds. Many were dressed in rags, some having nothing more than a tattered blanket for protection. All showed that they had been doing deadly battle for their country.

"One of the most touching incidents of the day was the farewell Captain Morou took of his crew before he went back to the St. Louis."

Few who saw the tenderness with which the former big-hearted and jovial commander walked down the line and affectionately embraced each seaman, as if he was his own son, could refrain from tears.

Capt. Morou turned to the American officer and asked permission to say a few parting words to his men. The request was readily granted, but Captain Morou, instead of making a formal and eloquent address to the long line, walked up to the man at the head of it, and talking him warmly by the hand tenderly kissed the grim sailor on the cheek. When the men saw the action of their commander, they wept as if

their hearts would break; and as the captain walked down the line shaking each by the hand and kissing each unburned cheek, each man threw his arms around his commander's neck and gave him a hearty embrace.

When finally the captain reached the end of the long line, he turned, and in a voice shaking with emotion, said a few words, of farewell to the crew as a whole. As he finished the half-clad men surrounded him grasping his arms and legs, all trying for one last embrace."

Confederate Veterans.

ATLANTA, July 10.—The committee having in charge the arrangements for the reunion of Confederate veterans, which will be held in Atlanta, July 20, 21, 22, and 23, have made preparations for accommodating 50,000 people. Of this number 20,000 are veterans.

The exercises of the reunion will be held at Piedmont Park, the agricultural building having been transformed into an amphitheatre with seats for 10,000. The government building adjoining has been fitted up as a hotel, with ample accommodations.

General John B. Gordon, the central figure of the gathering, has been seriously indisposed twice lately, but his doctors say with proper rest he will be fully able to speak to the veterans on the 20th.

A letter has been received from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, expressing regret at being unable to be present, owing to his military duties. Gen. Lee pays a high compliment to the valor of the Confederate soldier.

Neely every Southern State has already named its sponsor, and the names of the fair ones have been registered at headquarters.

A Good Day's Work for Admiral Cervera.

It was a good day's work that Admiral Cervera did for himself and Spain when he treated Lieutenant Hobson so nobly. It develops that after requesting Lieutenant Hobson not to discuss military matters that could be of service to the Americans, the admiral allowed the lieutenant to write all the letters he cared to write. These letters were sent under flags of truce to the nearest American vessel. "I handed my letters unsealed to Admiral Cervera," wrote Hobson to his mother. "He had the right to read them but he did not. He bowed and sealed them up in my presence, and gave me some wax with which I sealed them, and stamped the wax with my ring." Hobson also wrote that when he got out he intended to present Cervera with either a sword or a fine chronometer balance watch as a slight token of appreciation. But the Washington authorities propose to do more for Admiral Cervera than lies in the power of Hobson. The French legation has intimated that it would not go well with Admiral Cervera to be exchanged. Should the admiral go home now, the unreasonable government might court martial him in the hope of placating the populace. Therefore, the admiral will be released on parole probably allowed the pay that goes with his rank, and be left free to go wherever he will in the United States or elsewhere except to Spain. The exception as to Spain will be altogether for the admiral's own convenience. The other officers and men who have been captured by the Americans will also be treated, with exception of one consideration, as prisoners of war.

The "S" is a capital letter as can be seen from the American flag. It is among the bravest of the fighting regiments, Sampson commands the fleet, and Schley was the thickest of the fighting when Cervera's ship sank.—Troy Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

Spain's fleet should go to some sort of Keely institute and get treated for the coaling habit.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

If we can see straight she has two fleets already pretty effectively cured of the habit.

A war undertaken for humanity's sake should be carried on according to humane principles. That is just what our men are doing. In every instance, whether on sea or land, every effort has been made to save loss of life, not only of our own men but of those who are battling against us.

Sometimes people get the idea that on account of the English language having so many borrowed words in it that is just a "conglomeration" of diverse elements, but this idea is very erroneous. There is no language that is more essentially its own than English. Its construction and arrangement is peculiar. Its grammar is English. All the words that were borrowed in the early stages of its growth were anglicized before they were appropriated. Our every day words, the words of our homes, is English. They are the most forcible and most beautiful words in our language, or in any other language.

July 14. The truce was extended till 12 o'clock today in order to give Gen. Toral more time to consider the proposition of surrendering his whole army and the city of Santiago to Gen. Shafter. If Toral refuses this every gun of the Americans will be turned loose on the Spaniards at 12 o'clock to day. Toral signifies his willingness to surrender the eastern half of the island provided he be allowed to escape with his army. The yellow fever breaking out in the American camps brings another influence into play and it is certain that the Americans will use all possible dispatch to close up affairs at Santiago.

The public was first informed by one of Gen. Miles' telegrams that our government, in order to save bloodshed, had offered to transport the Spanish soldier to Spain. This proposition has not yet been answered.

The fact that college agents and representatives from our leading schools are at work now is significant. It means that a great many young men and young women expect to spend next year in college. We regard it as one of the most hopeful signs of the times that so many are taking advantage of the numerous schools and colleges that are opening their doors so wide to receive them. We are glad that so many are willing to struggle against seeming difficulties to obtain the priceless boon of an education. But alas, there are so many who are closing before them the door of a useful life just by neglecting to improve opportunities—opportunities that are brought to their very doors. Every young man and woman in Chester county, and South Carolina for that matter, should now be planning to put forth every effort to enter some good school or college, and for the purpose be a greater power to help others as well as a desire for personal improvement.

The Fall of Santiago.

The end has come. After a short and sharp defense, marked by numberless instances of individual heroism, and characterized by a well-fought plan, splendidly executed throughout, the city of Santiago has succumbed to the inevitable. The Stars and Stripes float over it and the American army rests on its arms within sight of the towering spire of the ancient cathedral which is one of the historic landmarks of the city. On the ocean the ships are rid-

ing an anchor, having finished their work in the deadly game.

With Santiago goes all the eastern end of Cuba. What effect this loss will have on the future of the war is hard to say. But whatever Spain decides to do, the moral effect remains. That will be tremendous and we do not see how it is possible for the Spanish government to prosecute any enterprise in the face of such a disaster.

We hope that the troops will escape the ravage of fever. That is now the chief concern. It has been a glorious ending to a fine campaign and the country will hail the issue with joy and pride.—*State*

Havana Hears the News.

The Spaniards in Havana were very boastful about the ability of Cervera's squadron to escape from Santiago. It is reported that when misleading dispatches told of Cervera's bold successful dash for liberty that the demonstrations were little short of a festival. But when the news was confirmed from Madrid that their ships had been destroyed a general gloom settled over the city. Grief was hung over the doors and other demonstrations of sorrow shown. It is reported that Blanco was so much depressed at the news that he attempted suicide and that it was several days before he recovered from the shock.

A Cuban who made his escape from the city to the American fleet says the condition of the Cubans in Havana is pitiful. It is no uncommon sight to see men and women drop dead in the streets.

Dewey Teaches the Germans a Lesson.

Manila, July 9th.—Via Hong Kong July 13. The insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subig Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island.

Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subig Bay, the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out to play the role of the American warship was the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila, the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

Governor General Augustin has issued a proclamation promising to grant autonomy to the islands and offering the insurgents inducements to join the Spanish force. General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

Baton Rouge Dots.

After so much dry weather we are now having an abundance of rain. The farmers will soon be through working their crops. Had it not been for the incessant rains they would have finished this week.

Mr. Billie Darby, of Lowryville, visited his aunt, Mrs. W. W. Graham, a few days ago.

Dr. F. S. Cornwall, of Rock Hill, has been visiting relatives here. Miss Lena Smith is attending the teachers' meeting in Chester this week.

Mr. Calhoun Hafner and son, Johnnie, spent last Sabbath with Mrs. S. M. Cornwell.

Mr. Frank Smith, who has been spending some time in Sumter county visiting his sister, Mrs. S. M. Mobley, returned home last Saturday. His many friends were glad to see him back again.

Miss Maggie Worthing, of Wilksboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ed Gregory.

Mr. Hope Wise, of Cartersville, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wise, a few days ago.

Miss Minnie Estelle Cornwall is visiting her uncle, Mr. Calhoun Hafner, this week.

300 pairs of \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, and \$7.00 Trousers, all sizes, selling at 50 cents on the dollar at Wylie & Co's.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—"Santiago surrendered at three" is the significant official announcement that reached the president at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon. It came in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners, in the most brief and concise form of any of the numerous dispatches laid before the president during the day. The dispatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 55 minutes ahead of Washington time, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2:30.

A few minutes after this message had come to the president the following was received by Chief Signal Service Officer Greeley:

PLAYA.

Gen. Greeley, Washington: Santiago has surrendered.

JONES.

GEN. SHAFTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The adjutant general received the following from Playa this afternoon: Adjutant General, Washington:

Have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba, from Asseadero on the south to Sagua on the north via Palma with practically the fourth army corps. Commissioners met this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

W. R. SHAFTER,

Major General.

Yellow Fever in the American Camp in Cuba.

Washington, July 13.—The war department this afternoon made public the following statement concerning the state of things in the hospitals near Santiago:

On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieut. Col. Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing him that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred.

Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

Dr. Whittitt Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Dr. William H. Whittitt has resigned the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, in the hope of putting an end to the controversy between his friends and his opponents growing out of certain publications in which he expressed views on a point of church history, in which many members of his church did not agree with him. The resignation was conveyed in the following telegram sent today:

"Hon. Joshua Levering, president board of trustees Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Baltimore: 'I hereby resign my office as president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and professor of church history,' to take effect at the close of the session of 1898-9. (Signed) WM. H. WHITTITT."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Woods & Brice.

To Make and Save Potatoes.

Mr. Editor: As your correspondent from Banks has failed so far to answer the questions how to save Irish potatoes and when to plant second or fall crop we will give what little we know.

Select a patch of rich, loamy soil, inclined to the North if possible. Plow it up as deep as you can and as early as it is dry enough, furrow

out as deep as you can about 15, or 18 inches apart, plant the potatoes about 10 or 12 inches apart, then fill the furrow about half full of pulverized, dry manure, then cover with plow or hoe and leave the ground as smooth as you can. Then cover as soon as possible with half tilled wheat straw, pine straw or oak leaves, 3 or 4 inches deep.

When the vines are mostly dead plow them up early in the morning, unless it is a cloudy day. Don't let the sun shine on them at all. Spread them out on a dry, cool floor or any dry place scattered on some straw and cover with anything dry, except dirt, so as to prevent freezing. The main thing is to keep them dry and cool, and prevent freezing.

For second crop now is about the right time to plant, as there is generally a good season in the ground. It is useless to plant them if the ground is dry and hot. The above plan is good for second crop, except they need not be covered so deep with straw or leaves.

Now for seed. Select the largest and be sure to plant those with smooth skin and few eyes. Avoid those with scabs or any deformity. The second crop are best for seed, if well matured.

Mr. Editor, you mentioned some time ago about mules and horses running away and didn't seem to know the cause. It was caused by red oats. It hardly ever fails when corn and fodder gets scarce and a good crop of red oats come in that there are some run-aways, you heard of but little of it before oats come in.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night, and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. This writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Woods & Brice's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

The Columbia Register has been changed from 4 morning to an afternoon paper.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters, and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by Woods & Brice, Druggists.

County Institute.

County Institute for Colored Teachers will be held at Brainerd Institute July 25-29, 1898.

W. D. KNOX, County Supt. Education, Chester, S. C., July 13, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. SAM'L LINDSAY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHESTER, S. C.

Office, over Brandt's Store. Residence at Wm. Lindsay's.

CALDWELL & GASTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, CHESTER, S. C.

PRYOR & MCKEE,

DRUGGISTS. Prescriptions a Specialty.

Teachers and Others

Having official business with me will take notice that my office is at Wm. Lindsay's and at Wm. D. KNOX, County Superintendent of Education.

Great Values!

We are still selling 36 inch full standard Percales

at 5 cts. per yard.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at Cost to Close.

See them at once as they are very desirable—well made from the best material, in stylish patterns.

Ladies' and Children's Low Cut Shoes.

In this department we are constantly closing out lower at this season. Must have odds and ends cleaned out. You can buy a nice pair of Ladies' Oxfords at Wylie & Co's now for 75 cents.

After stock-taking July 1st, you may look out for big bargains in extra trousers, light weight suits and coats and vests, straw hats, negligee shirts and lots of summer goods that must go during these hot war times.

Mr. Leiter's boom has gone and high prices for wheat and flour with it.

FINEST FIRST PATENT UNADULTERATED FLOUR \$2.75 cash per sack, the best that is made. WYLIE & CO.

Finest Second Patent Unadulterated Flour \$2.50 cash per sack, at— WYLIE & CO'S.

Good Extra Family Flour \$2.00 cash, per sack, at— WYLIE & CO'S.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

The war revenue tax of six cents per pound is now on Tobacco. Having secured a big stock that antedates the act and is partially exempt. We are in position to still shade prices and do you good. Our sales on TOBACCO this spring have been immense. Our quality is better, our prices are lower than any competitor's. Tobacco at retail at wholesale prices talks and tells. We are in it.

WYLIE & CO.

CALL ON
L. K. Melton

FOR

FRUIT
JARS.

Quarts and Half-Gallons

For Sale or Rent.

One two-story six-room cottage. One one-story four-room cottage, with three acres of land, at the junction and between the three railroads. Good well of water. Terms easy.

JOSEPH WYLIE & Co., In liquidation.

"ANDY WILKS."

The above named stallion will stand at Richburg, Collins' Stables, Mondays and Tuesdays. Lowryville on Fridays. Balance of the time at Wylie & Co's stables. Josh Mayfield, groomsmen.

JOHN C. WOODS.

REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES B. BIGHAM, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has removed from Blackstock to better. Office in Walker & Henry's new building, up stairs.

OUR
LAWN
SWINGS

Are "the thing" for a hot evening. They make a breeze equal to an electric fan.

We have some bargains in

Cleveland Wheels

that are knocking competition "cold."

Respectfully,

ROSBOROUGH
& McLURE.

CHILDS and
EDWARDS.

Importers and Manufacturers

Monumental Works

UNDERTAKERS AND
EMBALMERS

Fire, Life and Accident

INSURANCE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, CASH.

TELEPHONE No. 54.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Advertisements inserted under this head at ten cents a line.
No advertisements inserted as reading matter.

Fresh Saratoga chips just arrived at Joseph A. Walker's.

Some cuts of other good feed taken on subscription to THE LANTERN.

The Lantern Job Office is prepared to print letter heads, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, posters, statements, etc., at low prices. When you want new printing call on us.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. J. R. Millen is spending a few days in the city.

Miss Ada Corkill is visiting friends in Yorkville and Rock Hill.

Mrs. G. A. Wall, of Lancaster, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. W. H. Rosborough joined his family at Saluda yesterday.

Mrs. I. N. Cross is visiting relatives at Harmony.

Mrs. M. V. Patterson and children are visiting in Charlotte.

Rev. Mr. Brunson, of Yorkville, was in the city yesterday.

The Epworth League will meet Monday evening at Mrs. Julia Campbell's.

Dr. W. M. Grier, of Due West, spent Wednesday night at Rev. J. S. Moffatt's.

Mr. J. A. Blackwelder, of Newberry, is spending a few days in the city.

Dr. S. W. Pryor went to Fairfield county yesterday to perform an operation.

Miss Susie Mills, of Blackstock, spent a few days in the city this week with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bigham returned Wednesday night from an extended northern trip.

Miss May Dibble, daughter of Congressman Dibble, of Orangeburg, is visiting Miss Bertha Stahn.

Quite a number of the Chester people are attending the Wellridge picnic today.

We saw some country-raised watermelons for sale on the streets today.

Mr. T. B. Woods and daughter, and Mr. W. T. Woods, went to Charlotte this morning.

W. H. Newbold, Esq., who has been spending some time in Washington, returned last night.

Prof. Lewis, of Clemson College, has charge of the scientific branches in the teachers' institute this week.

Rev. J. E. Mahaffey will preach at Chapel next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and at Bethany in the afternoon.

Misses Ida and Sue Guy were in the city Wednesday, on their return from a pleasant visit at White Oak.

Mrs. C. N. Burckhalter, who has been spending several weeks with relatives in the city, left last night for her home in Barnwell.

Dr. J. B. Bigham will leave for Atlanta next Monday or Tuesday, in the interest of his profession, and will be gone probably till the 30th.

Mr. J. H. Smyre returned Wednesday night from Lincoln county, where he had been called to the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Frazier.

Miss Mary Osborne returned from Harris Springs last Wednesday. She is spending a few days in the city with Mrs. H. C. Wilks.

Mr. W. B. Bigham spent last night in the city, on his return from the stockholders meeting held at Hickory Thursday.

Quite a number of teachers have been in the city this week attending the Teachers' Institute. It is always a pleasure to have this class of people in our city.

Capt. Agurs, A. G. Brice, Esq., and Judge McClure attended the meeting of the stockholders of the C. & N. W. Ry. at Lenoir yesterday.

Rev. Walter Dixon, of Columbia, died yesterday after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Dixon married a sister of Mr. Geo. Schorb of Yorkville.

Misses Annie Corkill, Tattie Boulware, and Belle Simrill returned Tuesday night from Washington, where they had been attending the National Teachers' Association.

Mr. John Daniels, who has been assisting Mr. Brennecke in the express office here, has accepted a position on the Seaboard Air Line, and will move his family to Abbeville the latter part of this month.

Capt. J. S. Hardin arrived in the city last night from Chickamauga Park on a short furlough. Quite a number of his friends and of those who have relatives at Chickamauga met him at the depot.

We learn that the stockholders meeting of the C. & N. W. Ry. was a very quiet one. The old officers were re-elected with the exception of a slight change in the directors.

Dr. Flinn should have a large audience at the opera house tonight. His subject is one of living interest, furthermore Supt. Knox gives his word that there will be no entrance fee or collection taken up.

The teachers' Institute closes today. This has been a very interesting meeting and it is to be hoped that great good will be desired from it. Those who were in charge were able men and tireless in their efforts.

The Southern Christian Advocate, which is the official organ of South Carolina Methodists, has been taken back to Columbia. It will be published by the State Publishing Co. This gives the paper a much desired central location.

Prof. H. N. Snyder, the popular English professor of Wofford College, is doing some very acceptable work among the teachers of the institute this week. Prof. Snyder can always be counted on to teach sound English doctrine.

Eighteen or twenty young men came down last night from points along the line of the C. & N. W. to join Capt. Crawford's company. We understand that his company will be assembled and examined in Chester about next Wednesday.

On account of the recent heavy rains the Sam Jones lecture was held in the court house at Hickory instead of at the Cliffs as was first intended. We understand that there was a large crowd present to hear him.

Mr. A. W. Klutz, the hustling New York Racket man, is giving to the public a visible war demonstration. In front of his store is seen, wrapped in loyal colors, a company of armed rough riders. Under the level of a torpedo gun is a gray bearded man. The guess seems to come in here as to who this unfortunate man is.

Mr. S. E. True, manager of the New York Racket, intends to re-open business Saturday in the room on Railroad avenue, heretofore known as the Auldman furniture store. This is only a temporary arrangement, as Mr. True has contracted for an eligible store-room when the buildings now going up are completed.—Rock Hill Herald.

Public Lecture at Opera House.
Dr. J. W. Flinn, of the South Carolina College, will deliver a lecture this evening at 8:30 o'clock. Subject: "Our Century—Its Dangers and its Duties."

Board of Equalization.
The State Board of Equalization met at Columbia Wednesday. They made no change in the report sent in by the auditors of the different counties. Chester county shows a falling off from last year amounting to about \$47,000.

Don't fail to attend the slaughter sale of extra pants at Wyle & Company's.

Congregational Campaign.

Following is the schedule of the congregational campaign of Chester county:

Chester, Monday, August 1st.
Wilksburg, Tuesday, August 2nd.
Cornwell, Friday, August 5th.
Richburg, Saturday, August 6th.

Married.

At the residence of Mr. J. G. Simpson, of Lowryville, Mr. T. L. McCluney and Miss Lula Simpson, of Lowryville, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. J. E. Mahaffey. They are a handsome and popular couple, and their many friends wish them a long, happy, and prosperous life.

Union Meeting.

All the denominations of the city will worship together next Sabbath evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. This meeting is held in the interest of the American Bible Society, for which cause a collection will be taken in the various churches in the morning. Addresses will be made by the different pastors of the city.

Teachers' Institute.

The following teachers have been added to the list of those attending the Institute since we published the list Tuesday.

Misses L. Alexander, Lillian Anderson, Celeste Boyd, Margaret Brice, Nannie Boulware, Tattie Boulware, Annie C. Corkill, Colie Guy, Ida Guy, Inez Hunter, Ella Miller, Annie Steinkuhler, Sue Thorn, Mrs. E. C. Lowry, Mrs. N. R. Stevenson, Misses Helen Walker, Macie McAleely, Annie Gott, Messrs. J. R. Dye, W. Fudge, A. W. Lowry, Jno. A. Walker, Porter Hollis, R. B. Johnson.

Chester Baptist Association.

Following is the program of the union meeting of the Chester Baptist Association, to convene with the Hopewell church, Friday before the fifth Sunday in July:

FRIDAY.

11 a. m. Introductory sermon—H. C. Buchholz.
2 p. m. The duty of Christian people towards the present prohibition movement in our State—J. M. Smith, E. T. Atkinson.
3 p. m. Some of the advantages of prohibition over the dispensary, from a religious point of view—L. C. Hinton.
Night. Sermon—J. H. Yarbrough.

SATURDAY.

10:30-12:30 a. m. The second coming of Christ:
1. His bodily return—M. W. Gordon.
2. As related to the conversion of the world—J. E. Brakefield, J. L. Freeman.
3. As related to the Millennium—H. C. Buchholz.
4. As related to the resurrection and judgment—J. H. Yarbrough, C. L. Fowler.
2 p. m. Baptism—1. The mode:
(1) As set forth by the circumstances attending the baptisms of the New Testament—J. H. Yarbrough, T. J. Lucas.
(2) As set forth in the primary meaning of the word baptize as used in the New Testament—Rev. H. C. Buchholz.
(3) As set forth in the symbolism of baptism—M. W. Gordon, Major Wilks.
2 1/2 The importance and design of baptism—L. C. Hinton, J. Ferguson.
J. L. FREEMAN, For committee.

Blackstock Estate.

We had the pleasure of attending a prohibition picnic at Cornwell last Friday. Revs. J. S. Moffatt and Buchholz were the orators of the occasion. There was quite a number of friends in attendance. Some of them were very well pleased to rub their eyes with ink when they saw the name of the dinner was spread.
The Blackstock base ball team went to Winnsboro on Wednesday and played the home match there. The score stood 21 to 10 in favor of

the Winnsboro boys at the end of the 11 inning, the 9th being a tie.

The officials are putting the streets in passable condition again.

A series of meeting will open at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday night and continue throughout the remainder of the week. We have not yet learned who will assist Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick. A singing school will open at Hopewell church on Saturday with Mr. Matthews of North Carolina as instructor. It will continue about one month every other day.

We are having fine seasons now which will bring out the corn crop considerably.

Mr. W. A. Moffatt, of Chester, was in Blackstock on Monday on business.

Mr. J. H. Craig of the Southern Express Co., spent Sabbath at the home of his parents.

There was a thunder storm that passed this section Saturday afternoon. We have not heard of any special damage done by it but it struck several large trees and tore them into splinters.

Blackstock, 7-13-'98.

Mitford Locals.

Misses Strauss and Edna Mills, who have been visiting at Mr. W. S. Hall's, returned home Monday.

Miss Grace Gary Whisonant, of Wilkinsville, and Mrs. J. L. Williamson, of Newberry, are visiting at Mr. C. S. Ford's.

Miss Susie McCrorey, who has been attending school at Winnsboro, is at home for the summer.

Mr. David Hall and family are spending the summer at their summer home, VIRGINIA.

Mitford, July 11, 1898.

Erskine College,
Due West, S. C.

Opens last Wednesday in September. Attendance last year from ten states and Mexico. Two courses leading to the degrees of A. B. and B. S. Total expenses for the nine months in the "Home" \$115.00 in private families \$135.00. Spacious and comfortable "Home," complete and equipped with modern conveniences of bath rooms, etc. Entire building heated by hot water system.

Write for Catalogue to—

W. M. GRIER, President.

LISTEN.

Chanting the plaudits of a well pleased heaven, the angelic hosts looking down on our War with Spain witness the amazing spectacle of American daring and dash and diamondly brilliant achievements, the glowing and emblazoned splendors of which no novelist's dreaming pen of fiction in its loftiest flights of imaginative coloring has ever yet put into words a tale so dazlingly demolishing.

Built on the strong foundation stone of merit and good to oppress, suffering humanity, any business whether it be War or a Store, is bravely sure of getting the applause of earth and heaven—hence success.

During your cheap friend Klutz's nearly nine years stay in Chester, it has been my every day tireless practice to do none of my thousands of New York Racket customers any harm; but to do them all the good I possibly could, and my growing bigger and bigger trade, coupled with the appreciative remarks that come from my cheap Price helped people does my heart and very soul more good than any words of mine can tell, and now for the future I faithfully promise to give you more good goods for less Cash than it is possible for any credit buying and credit selling Store to give.

Good goods and their cheap price is what draws the cash buying people to the New York Racket in such great crowds.

You don't make your cash so easy, neither have you got so much cash that you can afford to miss buying your goods in your cheap friend Klutz New York Racket. I leave it to you!

LATEST—Red Hot War News and Cold Ice Water Free for Everybody.

Your faithful servant,
KLUTZ.

NEWS OF VICTORY

From every side makes all of us take greater pride than ever in the AMERICAN EAGLE. Just so have

R. BRANDT'S WARES

Been put to the test and have won victory everywhere. During the summer we have reduced prices in order to suit the times.

OUR WARES WEAR AND PRICES PLEASE.

R. BRANDT, - - Chester, S. C.

—UNDER TOWER CLOCK.

TOBACCO! MOLASSES!

—EVERYTHING CHEAP AT—

Wm. LINDSAY & SON'S.

Just received car load of NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, in new clean barrels, which we will let go as fast as possible, so come and see us.

We will sell you good TOBACCO so you can make money on it.

Don't forget us.

Wm. LINDSAY & SON.

CALL AT WALKER'S

FOR SOMETHING APPETIZING

These hot, sweltering days. TEAS ESPECIALLY for ICES.

If you are looking for PURE VINEGARS, call and get Samples, nothing but pure Malt Cider and White Wine Vinegars.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TURPENTINE, KALSOMINE.

EVERYTHING IN THE PAINTING DEPARTMENT AT—

Jos. A. Walker's.

PHONE 54.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUPERVISOR.
CHESTER, S. C., March 15, '98.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for nomination to the office of County Supervisor at the ensuing democratic primary election, and pledge myself to abide by the result of said election. The cordial support of my fellow citizens is respectfully solicited. J. R. CULP, Sr.

AUDITOR.
We are authorized to, announce W. M. Corkill as a candidate for re-appointment to the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

TREASURER.
Being well pleased with Mr. W. O. Guy's services as treasurer of Chester county, we hereby nominate him for reappointment to the same office, subject to the recommendation of the democratic primary.

TAXPAYERS.

AUDITOR.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of auditor, subject to the result of the democratic primary. JNO. A. BLAKE.

Cold Ware at T. H. WARD'S.

Ice Cream, Sodas, Milk Shakes, Lemonade, Lenoir Ices, Orange Sherbets, every day.

Just received a fine lot California Oranges, 50c per doz., Lemons 30c per doz. Any of the above articles delivered anywhere in the city limits at short notice.

T. H. WARD.
Blake's old stand.

Entrance Examinations South Carolina College.

The examinations for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the county court house on July 15th, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than fifteen years of age.

When scholarships are vacated after July 15th, they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination.

The cost of attendance, including board, furnished room, heat, light and washing is only \$8.50 per month.

For further information and a catalogue address the President,
D. B. JOHNSON,
Rock Hill, S. C.

Notice of Final Discharge Estate of Caleb P. Shurley.

Notice is hereby given that at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, the 9th day of August, 1898, at the office of the Probate Judge for Chester county, the undersigned will make a final settlement of the estate of Caleb P. Shurley, deceased, and apply for a final discharge of the same.

THOS. G. STONG,
with the will annexed.

Legal heirs of all kinds for sale at this office.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

UNDER DIRECTION OF REV. J. M. MOFFATT

Is it right for South Carolina to sell liquor to her sons that they may drink and become drunkards?

The Blight of the Cup.

Speaking of the blighting effect of the wine-cup on gifted natures, a writer in a popular journal said, a few years ago:

"There is a form of intemperance which cannot be described in the police report by those horrible words, 'A simple drunk.' The police do not see it, or, if they do, they call it carriage and carry it home. It does not wear ragged clothes and reel along the highway. King's palaces conceal it; venerable colleges cast over it the austere mantle of gray antiquity; distinguished clubs give it scope and privacy. It blights the very flower of our race, and few ever know the worm in the bud that does the mischief. 'We love to decorate our vices with fine names.'"

"When a great genius deteriorates in its prime, and fails just when naturally it would shine its brightest and do its best, we do not like to attribute the premature obscuration to a cause so commonplace as the indulgence of a morbid appetite for strong drink. We would gladly decorate it with a finer name."

"A scene in London was described to me awhile ago by a late valued contributor to this periodical. It occurred about 3 o'clock in the morning at a dinner party—party of some of the brightest spirits of our time. The king of the feast was the first of living writers in his kind of literature, and his name is honored now wherever the English language is read, and far beyond its realm. He was a man in the prime of his years, but in the wane of his powers, for he married his admirable talents, he dulled his finer sense, he obscured the light within him by gluttony and winebibbing. 'I am cursed with an appetite,' he would say. 'When I leave the dinner table it is with a feeling that I would like to begin and do it all over again.'"

"He sat upright at the table at three o'clock in the morning, for he had a peculiarity of constitution which, as he said, made his legs drunk long before his head was touched. He was still talking gaily, if not brilliantly, though he could not move from his chair. His carriage was announced. It was his own carriage, for he was then at the summit of his prosperity. His two men servants, who knew well what they had to do, for they had had much practice in doing it, came up stairs into the dining-room with his hat and shawl."

"They drew back his chair, put on his hat, lifted his giant form in their arms and carried him down to the carriage door. His American friend followed, dumb with astonishment. 'Astounded as he was,' he could not help remarking the familiar dexterity with which the two servants performed their work."

"There, on the sidewalk, the brilliant and famous author, the pride of his country, fell upon the neck of his friend, hugged, kissed, and blubbered over him and refused to get into the carriage. After a while, however, partly by humoring him, partly by force, the men lifted and pushed him on. On reaching his home a similar scene occurred, and the day had begun to dawn before the two servants succeeded in getting him up stairs to his own room."

"A few months after he died suddenly of a disease caused and nourished by such excesses. That such a man, so well gifted and well disposed to use his gifts for the public good should pass away in his prime was a melancholy event, indeed; but it was not the worst consequence of his bad habits. They marred and lowered all of his writings, even his best, and his powers diminished as his fame increased. We find that his works, written at forty-five, were less genial and less true than those written at thirty-five, and his last produc-

tion shows scarcely a gleam of his former power. The reason of this is now well known. Several men of science have pursued courses of experiment with a view to ascertain the precise work of alcoholic drinks in the human system. There is an English Dr. Percy who injected two ounces and a half of alcohol in the stomach of a dog. The animal dropped dead, whereupon the doctor instantly removed the brain, and distilled from it a very large proportion of the alcohol which he had administered."

"The alcohol, as the doctor remarked, had rushed to the brain and killed the dog as if by a blow upon the head. It was a blow in the head."

General "Joe" Wheeler.

The first communications received by Gen. Shafter from front of Santiago were signed "Wheeler." They came from General "Joe" Wheeler, in command of the advance guard of the American troops. As stories of heroes are the order of the day, that of this hero is appropriate. Gen Wheeler was one of the ardent advocates in congress of freedom of Cuba. He spoke with earnestness in the debates, and whenever opportunity offered he voted in accordance with his sentiments. Seeing that war was inevitable, he offered his services to the government even before war was declared. His, indeed, was the first applicant placed on file. A graduate of West Point, distinguished for his valor shown in the army of the Confederacy, he had knowledge and experience for field service which he knew would profit his government, and although he had reached an age entitling him to rest he asked for an assignment which would send him at once to the front.

The president gladly complied with the veteran's wishes, and clapped the deserved two stars on his shoulders. General Wheeler was off at once. He was in camp at Chickamauga the following week getting his command in shape, was among the first to proceed to the Florida coast, and was chosen then to go with the first expedition to Cuba. He was among the first ashore in Cuba, and was placed by General Shafter in command of the advance guard. So that the splendid dash of the American troops which, to the admiration of their countrymen and to the amazement of their enemies, has carried them almost at a bound to within plain sight of Santiago, has been directed in part by this plucky representative of the true American spirit.

General Wheeler is sixty-two years old. Two months ago he was serving in the house from the 8th Alabama district, and had not drawn a sword in battle for thirty-three years. In a day he passed from the council to the camp, and is now in the front rank in the thick of war again. It is stuff like this to which the world pays tribute everywhere. Alabama is reaping a liberal share of glory, but no more than she is deserving.—Washington Star.

The Latter Day Jerusalem.

When I landed at Yafa, I first began to open my eyes in regard to the Holy Land. This is a seaport town, and it is dirty and filthy and over-run with beggars who have their "mit" out on every corner. In the middle of winter, when a light snow was falling, the Arabs, wearing cheap cotton clothing, would stand around and shiver. Everybody shivered for that matter, for I never saw a stove or fireplace in the town. Excuse me from going to Jerusalem again for pleasure. I was disgusted with the place on account of its filthy streets and foul, noisome odors.—"Story of a Re-landed Traveler." THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A man who had found a chicken in one of the eggs set before him in a restaurant called the waiter's attention to the fact, and the waiter grumbled out that some people are never satisfied; they grow when you board them for eight dollars a week and throw in poultry for breakfast.

RICHES IN TRIFLES.

Some Big Fortunes That Have Come From Little Inventions.

It has become almost an axiom with the majority that large fortunes are to be raised from simple inventions than from difficult and expensive inventions that involve a great outlay of money to manufacture. This is to a certain extent true. A certain American patent for fastening kid gloves has yielded a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars for its fortunate owner, and the inventor of a collar clasp enjoys \$20,000 royalty a year as the reward for his endeavor. A new kind of sleeve button has made \$50,000 in five years for its patentee, and the simple twisting of safety pins in such a way that there is no possible danger of the point sticking in the child promises to enrich its owner beyond any of his dreams of wealth. A man one day turned a piece of wire so as to hold a cork more securely in a bottle and forthwith somebody saw a brilliant idea and patented the modern wire stopper-holder, which is now used annually on several million bottles. The accidental bending of a hairpin by a woman to prevent it from sliding out of her hair so easily, produced a fortune for her husband, who immediately saw the possibilities of a crinkled hairpin for women.

Instances could be multiplied indefinitely of large fortunes being made from small inventions, but fortunately for those inventors who make a life-study of intricate problems of mechanics and disdain to waste their talents upon trivial, popular articles of the day there is often also ample reward held in store for the products that take years to produce and which revolutionize existing methods of industry and mechanics.

Edison has reaped honors and riches of a princely character from his discoveries; McCormick has realized in his reapers the fortunes of a millionaire; the Corliss engine brought honors and decorations to its inventor and enabled him to amass a great fortune in a few years; Professor Bell found in his telephone not only the consummation of his early hopes and ambitions, but a substantial pecuniary reward; harveized steel armor has become synonymous with the inventor's name, and it brings an annual income of huge proportions to its discoverer; Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, realized over \$2,000,000 from his inventions, and Nikola Tesla, though still young, and rich in promises, finds an abundance of money in his work.—George Ethelbert Walsh, in Cassier's Magazine.

A Leading Question.

Dr. Sooner examined the patient's tongue carefully and said sternly: "You might as well own up. You have been taking some patent medicine for your biliousness." "I—I tried a bottle of Dr. Getthar's Miraculous Liver Renewer and Bile Discharger." "I knew it," exclaimed the doctor excitedly. "Do you want to murder yourself some day patronizing those poisonous quack medicines? What do you suppose we doctors are for?"—Tammany Times.

Campaign Meetings.

Orangeburg, Thursday June 16. St. George's, Friday, June 17. Charleston, Saturday, June 18. Walterboro, Monday, June 20. Beaufort, Tuesday (night), June 21. Hampton, Wednesday, June 22. Barnwell, Friday, June 24. Bamberg, Saturday, June 25. Sumter, Tuesday, June 28. Manning, Wednesday, June 29. Monck's Corner, Thursday, June 30. Georgetown, Saturday, July 2. Kingstree, Tuesday, July 5. Florence, Wednesday, July 6. Marion, Thursday, July 7. Conway, Saturday, July 9. Darlington, Tuesday, July 12. Chesterfield, Thursday, July 14. Bennettsville, Saturday, July 16. Bishopville, Tuesday, July 19. Camden, Thursday, July 21.

Lancaster, Saturday, July 23. Chester, Monday, July 25. Winstonsboro, Tuesday, July 26. Yorkville, Wednesday, July 27. Gaffney, Thursday, July 28. Spartanburg, Friday, July 29. Union, Saturday, July 30. Newberry, Monday, August 8. Laurens, Tuesday, August 9. Greenville, Thursday August 11. Pickens, Friday, August 12. Walhalla, Monday, August 15. Anderson, Tuesday, August 16. Abbeville, Thursday, August 18. Greenwood, Friday, August 19. Aiken, Monday, August 22. Edgefield, Tuesday, August 23. Saluda, Thursday August 25. Lexington, Friday, August 26. Columbia, Saturday, August 27.

Visiting Cards

Printed neatly, on good white card board. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE LANTERN JOB OFFICE.

Ohio River & Charleston Ry. Co.

—CONJUNCTLY WITH—

South Carolina & Georgia R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 1, 1898.

NORTHBOUND	(S. C. & G.)	SOUTHBOUND
Leave 7:10 am	Charleston	Arr. 3:00 pm
7:25 "	Blacksville	3:15 "
7:40 "	Kingville	3:30 "
7:55 "	Camden	3:45 "
8:10 "	Blacksville	4:00 "
8:25 "	Lancaster	4:15 "
8:40 "	Charleston	4:30 "
8:55 "	Blacksville	4:45 "
9:10 "	Camden	5:00 "
9:25 "	Blacksville	5:15 "
9:40 "	Kingville	5:30 "
9:55 "	Camden	5:45 "
10:10 "	Blacksville	6:00 "
10:25 "	Lancaster	6:15 "
10:40 "	Charleston	6:30 "
10:55 "	Blacksville	6:45 "
11:10 "	Camden	7:00 "
11:25 "	Blacksville	7:15 "
11:40 "	Kingville	7:30 "
11:55 "	Camden	7:45 "

BETWEEN BLACKSBURG AND MARION.

NORTHBOUND	BLACKSBURG	MARION
Leave 7:10 am	Blacksville	Arr. 6:10 pm
7:25 "	Camden	6:25 "
7:40 "	Shiloh	6:40 "
7:55 "	Camden	6:55 "
8:10 "	Shiloh	7:10 "
8:25 "	Camden	7:25 "
8:40 "	Shiloh	7:40 "
8:55 "	Camden	7:55 "
9:10 "	Shiloh	8:10 "
9:25 "	Camden	8:25 "
9:40 "	Shiloh	8:40 "
9:55 "	Camden	8:55 "
10:10 "	Shiloh	9:10 "
10:25 "	Camden	9:25 "
10:40 "	Shiloh	9:40 "
10:55 "	Camden	9:55 "
11:10 "	Shiloh	10:10 "
11:25 "	Camden	10:25 "
11:40 "	Shiloh	10:40 "
11:55 "	Camden	10:55 "

GAFFNEY DIV.

Leave 7:10 am Gaffney | Arr. 5:35 pm |

Train North of Camden runs daily except Sunday.

For information as to rates, Clyde Line sailing, etc., call on local contracting and traveling agents of the company.

E. F. URAY, Traffic Manager.

S. B. LUMPKIN, P. O. Agent.

Blacksville, S. C.

L. A. EMBERSO, T. M.

S. C. & G. R. R.

Charleston, S. C.

Carolina and North-Western R'y.

CENTRAL TIME STANDARD.

Schedule in Effect M'ch 6, '98.

GOING NORTH.	No. 10.	No. 60.
Leave Charleston	6:15 am	9:45 am
Leave Charleston	7:00 am	9:30 am
Leave Charleston	7:15 am	9:15 am
Leave Charleston	7:30 am	9:00 am
Leave Charleston	7:45 am	8:45 am
Leave Charleston	8:00 am	8:30 am
Leave Charleston	8:15 am	8:15 am
Leave Charleston	8:30 am	8:00 am
Leave Charleston	8:45 am	7:45 am
Leave Charleston	9:00 am	7:30 am
Leave Charleston	9:15 am	7:15 am
Leave Charleston	9:30 am	7:00 am
Leave Charleston	9:45 am	6:45 am
Leave Charleston	10:00 am	6:30 am
Leave Charleston	10:15 am	6:15 am
Leave Charleston	10:30 am	6:00 am
Leave Charleston	10:45 am	5:45 am
Leave Charleston	11:00 am	5:30 am
Leave Charleston	11:15 am	5:15 am
Leave Charleston	11:30 am	5:00 am
Leave Charleston	11:45 am	4:45 am
Leave Charleston	12:00 pm	4:30 am
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Leave Charleston	3:30 pm	1:00 am
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Leave Charleston	4:00 pm	12:30 am
Leave Charleston	4:15 pm	12:15 am
Leave Charleston	4:30 pm	12: